

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME VII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1888.

NUMBER 171.

ADJOURNED!

THE WORK OF THE DEMOCRATS COMPLETED

BY THE NOMINATION OF ALLEN G. THURMAN

AS THEIR CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Name of Governor Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, Withdrawn in Favor of the "Old Roman"—The Nominating Speech of M. F. Tarpey, of California—As Usual, in Large Gatherings, Some Fool Yells "Fire!"—A Panic Narrowly Averted.



ALLEN G. THURMAN

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The third and closing day of the National Democratic convention open up with the most torrid temperature of the week.

Outside of the hall the scenes were hardly as exciting as on the previous day, although there was no lack of rush and bustle.

From the opening of the doors at 8:30 there was a steady inflow of holders of complimentary tickets. Before another hour had passed the boxes, balconies and galleries were a solid mass of men and women.

The delegates were prompt in assembling. Mayor A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, stalked in solitary and majestic, to assist in conferring upon the "Old Roman" an honor, which up to a few days ago, he had hoped might strike in his own direction. The Missouri delegation entered in a body fifteen minutes ahead of time, and the Ohioans followed close at their heels. As soon as they had taken their seats they hoisted the red bandanna on the top of their banner, and the throng above gave the first cheer of the morning.

Then in turn Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, West Virginia, Oregon, California and Pennsylvania followed suit, and each were recognized with a shout and a cheer.

Meanwhile a good many of the delegates had deviated themselves of coats and vests, and in some instances of neckties and collars, and were playing their fans with all the vigor that remained in them.

Henry Watterson was among the first of the distinguished visitors to arrive, and probably interpreting the cheers which were lavished upon him as a cordial recognition of his last night's victory, he smiled and bowed to the right and left. Daniel Dougherty and John R. Fellows came down the aisles arm in arm, and their recognition was enthusiastic.

The first act of the Indiana delegation was to hoist a gray hat, with streamers of the same color. The audience greeted their favorites as they strolled in with bursts of applause.

Upon the convention being called to order at 10:25, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Brank.

The chair announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and Chairman Collins said: "I present Mr. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky." The Kentucky editor took his place at the right of the chairman, waved his hand and said: "These resolutions have been agreed upon unanimously." He was lustily cheered as he had been by the simple announcement of his name.

Clerk Pettit, in a voice that everybody could hear, read the platform, interrupted now and then by respectful but irrepressible applause.

The platform is as follows: "The Democratic party of the United States in National convention assembled renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also endorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

"Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and independent states now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government; regulated by a written constitution, strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the states as people, the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a zealous popular vigilance, directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice.

"The Democratic party welcome an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trust, in the election of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people.

"During a most critical period of our

financial affairs, resulting from over taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency and a public debt unmatured, it has by the adoption of a wise and conservative course not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people.

"It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party, touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people, nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

"While carefully guarding the interest of the taxpayers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than

was ever paid before during an equal period.

"By intelligent management and a judicious and economical expenditure of the public money it has set on foot the reconstruction of the American navy upon a system which forbids the recurrence of scandal and insures successful results.

"It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad.

"The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the senate.

"Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

"In every branch and department of the government under Democratic control, the rights and welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

"Upon its record thus exhibited and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of good government, the National Democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a chief magistrate, who has been faithful, able and prudent. They invoke in addition to that trust, by the transfer to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

"The Republican party controlling the senate and resisting in both houses of congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Thus the cry of American labor for a better share of the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretenses, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is disturbed with doubt and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended nor repealed.

"The Democratic party will continue with all the power conferred to it to struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform, endorsed at the ballot-box by the suffrages of the people.

"Of all the industrious freemen of our land an immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws; but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of taxation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

"It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessities of life should be unjustly increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed, when by unnecessary taxation, trusts and conditions are permitted and fostered which will unduly enrich the few that combine to rob our citizens by depriving them of the benefit of natural competition.

"Every Democratic rule of governmental action is violated when through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money, far beyond the needs of an economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the National treasury.

"The money now lying idle in the Federal treasury resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than \$125,000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than \$30,000,000.

"Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust it by extravagant taxation. The Democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public expenditures and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by a reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation.

"On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of the American and foreign labor, must permit and encourage every branch of such industry and enterprise by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operation in the interest of American labor which should in no event be neglected; the revision of our tax laws, contemplated by the Democratic party and to promote the advantage of such labor, by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life in the home of every workman, and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment.

"Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our natural life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people."

Col. Henry Watterson spoke for a few minutes in a most telling and deliberate manner. Every sentence he uttered seemed to be the signal for renewed applause. He said that there was a platform upon which Democrats could "stand without feeling that they were away from home. [Cheers.] It was a declaration of principles to which Democrats could subscribe without looking around the corner. [Cheers.] It embodied a statement of facts incontrovertible. It de-localized the cause of reform and gave it a language which might be spoken alike in New Jersey and Iowa, in Massachusetts and

in Texas. Its face is set in the right direction, and its eyes looked upon the rising and not the setting sun."

Mr. Watterson concluded amid great applause, and introduced Senator Gorman, who was heartily received, and spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution.

The platform was unanimously adopted with rousing cheers. Then Mr. Watterson announced that the committee had approved and requested the passage without discussion of three resolutions. The first was read by Hon. W. L. Scott and demanded the immediate passage of the bill now pending in the house of representatives, for the reduction of revenue. Cheer and cheer came from the audience, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Lehman, of Iowa, offered and the convention adopted, a resolution declaring for the admission of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico into the union.

On motion of Abbot, of New Jersey, the following resolution was adopted.

"RESOLVED, That we express our sympathy with the struggling people of nations in their efforts to secure for themselves in the western world the blessings of self-government and civil and religious liberty, and we especially declare our sympathy with the efforts of those noble patriots who, led by Claiborne and Parnell, are conducting so grand and peaceful a contest for home rule in Ireland."

Mr. Baker, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent as a delegate from the state which loved and honored Thomas A. Hendricks to present and have adopted a series of resolutions of respect to the late vice president and of regret at his death. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote and Hendricks' name was cheered.

The roll was then called for the nominations for vice president. There was no response until California was reached, when Senator M. F. Tarpey stepped upon the platform and amid great applause nominated Allen G. Thurman, in the following words:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—This is a proud and pleasant duty which through the kindness of my friends I have been chosen to perform, and I am truly grateful to my associates who have so honored me. I fear that it was kindness alone and not ability that prompted my selection from among the many eloquent gentlemen who are members of the California delegation, but sir, what I lack in oratorical ability I in some small measure compensate for in my enthusiasm in the undertaking; and feeling as to that the most eloquent must fall short of doing justice to the gentlemen whom I am here to nominate, I have accepted the trust with the mental reservation, that if nothing else, I am at least earnest in what I say and filled with admiration for him of whom I speak. That I am proud of the privilege of addressing you I acknowledge, but that I am prouder still of the man whom I shall name I will not deny, for I feel, sir, that this republic holds no superior to the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. The greeting accorded his name is a well deserved tribute. Its spontaneity has been nobly earned. Be assured such a greeting will be accorded his name at its every mention throughout this republic from sea to sea and from the British line to the Gulf.

"Allen G. Thurman! What an epitome of American civil history is embodied in that name! His character and ability are known to every man, woman and child in the land. His public record will be a more enduring monument to his fame than temples of stone or brass, for history will inscribe his name among the list of America's illustrious sons.

"Taking his seat in the United States senate in 1869, the imprint of his genius is found deeply imbedded in the legislation of the country. From his first appearance in the senate until his retirement from that body his voice was always raised in behalf of the people and in defense of their rights. For forty years he has been a prominent figure in public life, and yet to-day no man can point to one single act or expression of his which does not do him credit.

"Large of heart, large of brain, and larger still of experience, he is the man of all men whose record justifies his nomination at your hands, in the sense that he cannot be defeated before the people. A man of benevolent heart, manifesting itself not only in private life but also as the leading feature of his official career. When the Pacific coast was endeavoring to retard Chinese immigration, when it had decided that National legislation was necessary to accomplish that end, when the merits of the subject were not understood east of the Rocky mountains, Allen G. Thurman, then a senator of the United States, was the first to raise his voice in defense of those whose means of living were endangered, and whose homes were threatened with destruction.

"When the great railroad corporations evidenced an intention to evade payment of their obligations to the government, this great man prepared that remarkable enactment known as the Thurman bill, by which the offending corporations were obliged to provide for a sinking fund for the redemption of their promises. During the trying times of reconstruction Mr. Thurman was the central figure in the United States senate in upholding the integrity of the constitution. The waves of party passion, lashed into fury by ill-advised, zealous partisans, broke harmless upon his lone front and settled back into calmness by the force of his logic and the power of his oratory; a ripe scholar, his disquisitions upon constitutional law are masterpieces of reasoning and eloquence, challenging the admiration of even his political opponents.

"Four years since the California delegation put forward Mr. Thurman as their candidate for the presidency, and the intervening years have but augmented their reverence and affection for him. The patriot of Columbus cannot be allowed to wither in retirement.

"His fame is not his alone; it is the proud heritage of the American people. His name may be most fittingly coupled with that of our honored president, Grover Cleveland. Cleveland and Thurman will be a ticket absolutely irresistible. It will sweep the country with a mighty rush, a tidal wave of approval. Against it all opposition will be fruitless. The approval of Cleveland's administration during the past four years, and endorsement of his actions, the simplicity yet remarkable ability with which he has administered our great trust under the most trying circumstances, coupled with the all-prevailing affection felt for the philosopher of Columbus, will make Cleveland and Thurman a war-rory to affright the political enemy.

"Indiana honors Governor Gray by supporting him for this nomination; Illinois is doing the same for Gen. Black, Michigan for Mr. Dickinson, Wisconsin for Mr. Vilas—good men and true each and all of them; and were it not for the self-sacrificing patriotism of Mr. Thurman in response to the almost unanimous wish of the party to permit his name to come before you, it were difficult indeed to choose between such meritorious and able gentlemen. They are each

the favorite sons of their respective states, but when Allen G. Thurman, the favorite son of each and every state in this Union, in answer to the universal demand for his acceptance, consents to leave the peace and tranquility of his fireside and again serve his grateful countrymen, so prominent, so colossal is his political and mental figure in the public eye that all others must, of necessity, share in its immensity.

"Let no mistake be made at this time. Mistakes are crimes. If you but do your duty, if you but give the people what they expect, what they demand, the contest of parties, instead of just commencing, will be practically ended; for the great electoral and popular majorities, which Cleveland and Thurman will surely receive at the polls, will be a revelation even to ourselves. As representatives of the Democracy of the nation we have a duty to perform. We must nominate the man the people have already nominated. We have but to endorse the popular verdict; no less will be accepted at your hands.

"Let no consideration of personal friendship or clamor of locality influence your action. Personal friendship can not be repaid by nomination where a great party's interest and future are at stake. No trifling with great concerns of state should be tolerated; no expressions of local pride can be admitted to influence action. When the sovereign people speak they must be obeyed. Broad ground must be taken. The man of the nation, not the man of the state must be nominated.

"Nominate Allen G. Thurman. Nominate him by acclamation. Let it not be said that one single Democrat in all this great Union fails in this testimonial to the greatest American of his day, the noblest breathing man upon America's soil, fit consort in the temple of fame of those patriots of the past—the founders of our institutions, whose sacred dust lies calmly sleeping beneath the sods of Mt. Vernon, Monticello and Hermitage awaiting the dedication of our National pantheon."

The roll-call was again proceeded with. Colorado reached, Col. Thomas M. Patterson took the platform to nominate Gen. Black. The speech was spoken in excellent form and with magnificent delivery, and before the man from the mines had gone far he completely won the sympathies of the audience, which gave him the heartiest applause that any one had received during the day.

Silence prevailed while the speaker read a letter from Gen. Black asking for the withdrawal of his name on the ground that the sentiment of the Democracy was for Thurman, and there was loud cheering when the signature was reached.

He concluded by leaving the cause of Gen. Black in their hands without further comment.

The roll call was resumed and a Connecticut delegate briefly seconded Thurman's nomination.

Then Indiana was called, and "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," got upon the platform and the enthusiasm waxed hot. It was some time before he could proceed. He rehearsed the previous political history of Indiana, saying that no Democratic president had ever before been inaugurated that had not received her vote. From Monroe to Tilden and Cleveland she voted for them all. This year would be no exception for Grover Cleveland, and whoever went on the ticket with him would be elected with the votes of Indiana, or not at all.

He knew there were certain influences at work to leave Indiana out of calculation, but he would say to those who were sponsors, for those influences that whatever tended to impair Indiana's power to help, would also destroy the Democratic ascendancy. Here a voice shouted "Oregon," and the speaker responded, "Yes, take warning from Oregon before it is too late." The battles they waged by Indiana, continued Senator Voorhees, were not known in other states.

Having attended to the charges against Gray, Mr. Voorhees closed amid generous applause.

Georgia had been passed in the call, but the secretary went back, and Albert H. Cox, who introduced himself as a Union man from Georgia, seconded the nomination of Governor Gray.

The roll call was resumed. Kentucky reached and Evan E. Settle appeared on behalf of the untitled Democrats to second Gray's nomination. He said he drew inspiration for the moment from the convention that in this city, twelve years ago, nominated the man who, although rightfully elected, was defeated by fraud and conspiracy, and paid a tribute to that other Indiana patriot, who elected four years ago, had gone beyond this life. They wanted, he said, young and vigorous men who could fill out their terms of office.

Louisiana was called for and there was no response. Then Maine, Michigan, Minnesota and the other states down to Missouri were called. Dryden responded for the last named state. He admitted at the outset that he represented a divided Democracy, a divided delegate. He said that on behalf of the young leaders of the Democracy he desired to secure the nomination of Thurman.

His frankness was rewarded by great applause, which was repeated again and again, and renewed when he referred to his candidate as "A Grand Old Roman," greater than Hector, greater than Ajax, who more than any other man had dealt telling blows in behalf of the Democracy.

When he referred to the fact that retirement and rest would be grateful to the "Old Roman," somebody thundered, "Let him have it." This little sally had a doting effect on Mr. Dryden and he soon ceased speaking.

Numerous other states followed endorsing Thurman's nomination.

The names of the candidates were then called—Thurman, Gray and Black. The critical moment had arrived. The roll was called. Beginning with Alabama: Black, 1; Gray, 4; Thurman, 15. The calling of the roll was watched with great interest. Connecticut's solid vote for Thurman was applauded, and there was an attempt at a jeer when the Illinois men divided themselves all around.

The votes of Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi and Wisconsin for Thurman intensified the enthusiasm. Ohio's forty-five and Pennsylvania's sixty settled the nomination, and the convention became a howling mob. Banners were raised and waved in the air, the delegates stood upon the chairs and, facing Ohio, cheered again and again. Everybody in the galleries joined in the enthusiasm, and the scene was one to be remembered, when the Indiana banner, with its streamers bearing the name of Gray, was brought up to the chairman's desk by Delegate O. O. Staley, decorated with red bandana.

Then the banners of Mississippi, South

Carolina and other states were brought to the front and mingled together, which, while an enormous chandelier was elevated over all.

Meanwhile the delegate from California had been shaking hands and receiving congratulations all over the house, and everybody seemed to be in a delirium of happiness, eight minutes elapsed before the enthusiasm subsided.

When the call was completed, on motion of Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, and seconded by Mr. Shanklin, of Indiana, the nomination was made unanimous.

A resolution was passed authorizing the National committee to fix the time and place for holding the next National convention. Thanks were then voted to Secretary Prince and the officers of the convention, then at 2:05 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate for the vice presidency, was born in Lynchburg, Va., November 13, 1813, and is consequently seventy-four.

In 1819 his parents moved to Chillicothe, O., and here he lived until 1853, when he went to Columbus to live, which is at present his home.

He received his education in Chillicothe academy. His legal education he received in the office of the late Governor Allen.

Judge Thurman was admitted to the bar in 1835. He was elected to the supreme bench of Ohio 1851, being chief justice of the Ohio supreme court from 1854 to 1856.

Just before being elected supreme judge he served as member of the National house of representatives from his district with honor and distinction. This was in 1844.

In 1867 Judge Thurman was Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, and was beaten by less than 3,000 votes, although the Republican majority the previous year was 43,000.

In January, 1868, he was elected to the United States senate, and was re-elected in 1874. Since his retirement from public life Judge Thurman has resided quietly in Columbus, engaged in the practice of his profession.



OFF FOR HOME.

An Exciting Scene.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—While Senator Gorman was speaking in behalf of the report of the committee on resolutions, he was interrupted by a commotion in the body of the hall. Nearly everybody got on his feet, and for a few moments there was great disorder. Somebody shouted "Fight!" and the people behind began to surge to the front. Then a man in the gallery shouted "Fire!" and the ladies in the boxes sprang to their feet in alarm.

Fortunately at this moment the chairman had presence of mind enough to touch the electric bell on his desk and the band struck up a lively tune. This allayed the excitement which had been caused by a man in



SERGEANT-AT-ARMS BRIGHT PUTS A MAN OUT, the visitors' section striking another for stepping on his toes, and in a few moments the convention was once more at ease.

CLEVELAND IN FIRE.

A Magnificent Display of Fire Works Viewed By 50,000 People.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The fireworks display was the finest ever seen in the west. It was given at the corner of Twelfth and Olive streets. The vast open space was crowded, and it is estimated that 50,000 people witnessed the pyrotechnic display. There were over one hundred pieces of fireworks displayed, requiring two hours for the exhibition, which was continuous from start to finish. The first set piece that produced the wildest enthusiasm was a portrait of Grover Cleveland, a sketch of which is shown herewith. Later on the program was shown a bouquet of flowers which developed into a portrait of Mrs. Cleveland, though the likeness was not as good as that of her husband.

Among the other devices produced in a marvelous way were: The Falls of Niagara; a cascade of fire 300 feet long and falling fifty feet; the Capitol at Washington; the White House; and at the close a naval combat representing the Monitor and Merrimac fight.

Cleveland's Biography.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Grover Cleveland was born in Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. Receiving a common school education and a brief course of study at an academy, young Grover determined at the age of eighteen to go west and seek his fortune, so he started for Cleveland, O., being attracted to that city because it bore his name.

On his way there, he stopped at Buffalo to

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)